A *South-Carolina* GAZETTE Extraordinary.

[Numb. 1922.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1772.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by *T. POWELL* & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Commons House of Aſſembly Oct. 30, 1772.

ORDERED,

THAT the REPORT of the COMMITTEE on GRIEVANCES, as agreed to by the Houſe this Day, be printed and made public.

By Order of the Houſe,
THOMAS FARR, jun. *Clerk.*

The COMMITTEE on GRIEVANCES *REPORT,*

THAT they have conſidered the ſeveral Matters referred to them the 22d and 24th Inſtant by the Houſe; and though the Committee are of Opinion, that the Governor's calling the Aſſembly to *Beaufort*, keeping them there three Days, without permitting them to do any Buſineſs, and proroguing them on the very Day, that by Law, was the laſt that the General Aſſembly could be diſcontinued, were ſuch Meaſures as call for the utmoſt Reſentment of this Houſe, and would well juſtify their coming immediately to a Reſolution to do no Buſineſs with His Excellency, until he had given them Satisfaction in the Premiſes—Yet, as the People have been long deprived of the Benefit of Repreſentation, and His Majeſty's Service, and the Intereſt of the Colony, require the immediate Sitting and proceeding of the General Aſſembly on the arduous Affairs of our Country: The Committee therefore recommend, That the Houſe do not carry Matters to that Extremity—but that they enter into the following RESOLUTIONS:

Reſolved, That as this Houſe did not exiſt when His Excellency formed his Plan of calling the General Aſſembly to *Beaufort*, His Excellency's Proceeding ſeems to be founded upon his Ill-Will to the Body of the Freemen of this Province; inaſmuch as he thereby ſhewed his Purpoſe of injuring and affronting whomſoever the Freeholders of the Colony ſhould chuſe to repreſent them.

Reſolved, That His Excellency's calling the General Aſſembly to *Beaufort*, a Place very diſtant from *Charles-Town*, where ſuch Aſſemblies have always been held (except when malignant and contagious Diſorder raged therein) where all the Public Offices and Records are kept, at a Time highly dangerous to the Health, and inconvenient to the private Affairs of the Members, was a moſt unprecedented Oppreſſion, and an unwarrantable Abuſe of a Royal Prerogative, which hath never been queſtioned by the People of this Colony.

Reſolved, That the Governor's keeping at *Beaufort*, the fulleſt Houſe that ever met at the Beginning of any Seſſion, three Days, before he would receive them with their Speaker, and then immediately proroguing them, was adding Inſult to Injury, and plainly manifeſted his Contempt of the People's Repreſentatives.

Reſolved, That His Excellency's proroguing the General Aſſembly, without ſuffering them to ſit one Moment as a Legiſlative Body, was, at leaſt, an Evaſion, if not a direct Violation of the Election Law, which enacts, That the Sitting and Holding of General Aſſemblies ſhall not be diſcontinued, or intermitted, above Six Months, that Time being entirely expired, when His Excellency prorogued the Houſe.

Your Committee recommend, That the Agent be ordered to make the ſtrongeſt Repreſentations to His Majeſty, of the arbitrary and oppreſſive Proceedings of the Governor, and to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to procure the Removal of His Excellency from this Government, or ſuch other Marks of His Majeſty's Royal Diſpleaſure, as may prevent Governors for the future from thus oppreſſing the People, by abuſing thoſe Prerogatives which were intended for their Benefit.

And, as His Excellency's Speech at *Beaufort*, ſeems wholly calculated to throw the Blame of all the Inconveniences which the Public labour under, upon former Houſes of Aſſembly, and his Charges having being ſufficiently confuted by them, it is unneceſſary to have their Conduct vindicated by this Houſe.

CHARLES-TOWN, NOVEMBER 2.

Juſt as the Honourable Commons Houſe of Aſſembly were concluding the Debate on the laſt Paragraph of the above Report, the Governor commanded their Attendance in the Council-Chamber; and being waited on as ſoon as they had finiſhed, His Excellency was pleaſed to prorogue the General Aſſembly to Monday the 9th Inſtant.

ST. JOHN's (*in* ANTIGUA) *Auguſt* 29, 1772.

ON Thurſday night laſt we had a moſt violent gale of wind here, accompanied with much rain: It began early in the evening, and as the night advanced the wind increaſed, blowing chiefly from the north-weſt, with little or no variation, until near two next morning, when it ſuddenly ſhifted to the ſouth-weſt, and blew a moſt violent ſtorm.—We have not heard of any conſiderable damage being done either to the houſes or buildings in town or country; but the ſmall veſſels in the harbour ſuffered much, many ſunk, others run on ſhore, and ſeveral were totally deſtroyed. The ſhip Tom, Peter Holmes, maſter, from Africa, with ſlaves on board, drove from her moorings, but luckily went on ſhore in a ſoft muddy part of the harbour, and (we hope) will be eaſily got off, with little or no damage; the ſloop Hopewell, Captain Carliſle, from Philadelphia, is aſhore near Otto's paſture, in a dangerous ſituation: Several ſhips and other veſſels were fortunate enough to ride out the gale.—From the vehemence of the wind, and the points it blew from, we are under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions of the conſequences, that may have attended the veſſels lying at the neighbouring iſlands to the ſouthward and weſtward, their roads, bays and harbours, being in general ſo ſituated as to receive its utmoſt violence.

SEPTEMBER 2.

On Monday Morning laſt, about one o'clock, aroſe here, the moſt terrible hurricane of wind and rain that ever was known in the memory of the oldeſt man living. This dreadful tornado ſeemed deſtined by providence to complete what the ſtorm on Thurſday laſt only threatened us with. The wind and rain increaſed with the morning, and ſeemed to blow with greater vehemence between nine and ten in the forenoon. To attempt to raiſe by words an adequate idea of our diſtreſſes, were the height of preſumption. Let it ſuffice thoſe that are only unconcerned readers of our cataſtrophe, that the Almighty (no doubt of his own infinitely wiſe purpoſe) permitted a total convulſion of the four winds to ſtrip us of what was left of the town of St. John on the memorable 17th of Auguſt, 1769.

I ſhall paſs over, as unworthy of my reader's attention, a deſcription of the deſtruction of obſcure buildings, but of theſe a third were deſtroyed.

To obſerve ſome order in my attempt, I ſhall begin with the eaſtern part of the town. The houſe on Mrs. Knight's hill, purchaſed ſome years ago, and deſtined for a government-houſe, was carried totally off its ſite, and not a veſtige left, by which means the wife of Mr. George White, merchant, was killed on the ſpot, by the falling of a beam: Mr. White had his collar-bone broke, ſo that his life is diſpaired of. The wind found entrace into the Free-Maſon's lodge, which is let to a company of Comedians, who had obtained his Excellency's permiſſion to play here, and deſtroyed all their ſcenery, &c. ſo that it will take them up a fortnight before they can put it in *ſtatu quo*, and open it. The ſhop of Obediah Todman, copperſmith, brazier, and plumber, lately deſtroyed by fire, is blown to the ground; all the turrets, and many houſes in the ſame ſtreet, quite weſt to the wharves, are either blown down, or much damaged; many houſes are carried into the harbour; above a third of St. John's is deſtroyed: The news from all parts of the country is truly deplorable; the houſe of the honourable Colonel Farley is entirely blown down, as alſo the buildings on the eſtate, called Biggen's, over againſt it. The dwelling-houſe of Nathaniel Humphreys, Eſq; in Pope's-head diviſion, is alſo deſtroyed.

We hear the dwelling houſe of John Mayer, Eſq; of Belfaſt diviſion, is levelled with the ground, and in his lady and children's flight to the houſe of Joſeph Wickham, Eſq; his infant daughter's leg was broke. We are told the King's hoſpital, at Engliſh-Harbour, was blown to the ground, whereby ten patients and their nurſe periſhed: The town hoſpital of St. John is blown to the ground, whereby one patient, a blind man, loſt his life, and others much bruiſed, but we do not hear of any other being loſt. One Dr. Montgomery, we hear, loſt his life, being knocked on the head by a beam of the houſe, as he was attempting his eſcape, as alſo one Mr. Philpot, who is ſaid to be a manager on Gunthorpe's eſtate, was panic ſtruck, and died of the fright. In ſhort, the time would fail me to tell of private ſufferings of people drove from their habitations, with ladies and their infants in their arms, going from door to door ſeeking ſhelter, but none to take them in.

This dreadful ſtorm continued, without abating any thing of its fury, 'till near ſun-down on Monday evening, all which time people in general were ſecuring their doors and windows, ſtill expecting a return of the hurricane. The dwelling houſe of Alexander Willock, on his eſtate, called the Folly, is blown to the ground; take the whole iſland in groſs, not one houſe in ten is ſaid to be ſtanding, but all are materially damaged; our canes that were in plants are torn up by the roots, ſo that God only knows what our miſeries will terminate in. The miſeries of this iſland, by the permiſſion of Providence, by fire, drought and tempeſt, are paſt all deſcription. His Majeſty's barracks here are greatly damaged, his Excellency General Payne's loſs at Clarke's-Hill, it is ſaid, will amount to near 1500 l. ſterling. When this Gazette went to preſs, we had not learnt one third of the damage done by this lamentable ſtorm. We are juſt informed, that the houſe and works of Chriſtopher Hodges, Eſq; in Pope's-head diviſion, are entirely deſtroyed, and moſt of the mules and cattle killed. The ſeat of the honourable William Warner, Eſq; deceaſed, at Stony-Hill, now the reſidence of the honourable Thomas Warner, Eſq; has ſuffered much damage.

SEPTEMBER 12.

From the Leeward we hear, that in Saba 182 houſes were deſtroyed by the late hurricane, and that two ſhips (one a Guiney-man) are loſt on the back of that iſland, and every perſon on board periſhed. Our accounts from St. Martin's are more favourable, very little damage having been done there.

We hear two veſſels are hired, by the legiſlature, to go for North-America expreſs, to purchaſe proviſions for the benefit of this iſland.—The ſloop Warner, for Philadelphia, and the ſcooner Duncombe, for Virginia.

SEPTEMBER 26.

The ſhip from Grenada, Capt. Tucker, late commander, that touched here in her way for London, and was ſuppoſed to be loſt at Nevis, we hear is arrived at St. Thomas's, with the loſs of her maſt; and the ſhip Charming Polly (mentioned in our paper of the 5th inſtant) having put to ſea in the late violent hurricane, arrived here yeſterday under jury-maſts. We hear that on Tueſday the 15th inſtant, in latitude 20, ſhe had a very ſevere gale of wind, little inferior to the late hurricane here.

BASSETERRE (*St. Chriſtopher's*) *Sept.* 1.

We inſerted in our laſt the account of a hard gale of wind from S. W. with ſome accidents that attended the ſame, which to this iſland's inexpreſſible grief were no more than a prelude of our deſtruction; for on Monday laſt, at the dawn of day, our angry hemiſphere predicted violence from the N. E. which, by degrees, broke forth upon us with ſuch rage, not to be parrelled in memory by the oldeſt man living, in deva[illegible] on the ſugar works and plantations in general, and in courſe nothing eſcaped its fury, the veſſels of all denominations for ſafety put to ſea, and by twelve at noon, we were in hopes that the gracious Providence had finiſhed this fatal cataſtrope, but to our mortal ſorrow we were very unfortunately diſappointed, for about that time the wind ſhifted to S. W. and S. which brought on us ſuch an inceſſant horrible ſcene of deſtruction 'till eight o'clock in the evening, that is beyond the power of man to relate: nothing leſs threatened us, as we feared, than a total annihilation of the iſland, and thoſe veſſels that in the morning went in ſearch of ſafety and not foundered, returned and driven on ſhore, on ſeveral parts of the iſland; and ſcarce a houſe, ſugar-mill, tree or plant in this town, Sandy-Point, Old Road or Iſland, but what was blown down, or very much damaged; the loſs ſuſtained by the planters, houſe-owners, and inhabitants, is inеſtimable; the loſs of lives, as we hear, are conſiderable, only which particular names as have yet come to our knowledge are, Richard Mathews, Eſq; Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. Thomas, ſilverſmith, and a great number dangerouſly wounded.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The horrible picture of this iſland's general diſtreſs, repreſented in our laſt day's prints, is greatly inferior to the original, and to enumerate and particulariſe on our ills in ever ſo manly pathetical a manner, would not change the opaque into a mirrour, but juſt the reverſe; it muſt be many years fortunate experience, with much circumſpection and prudence before it is poſſible we can retrieve our loſſes, and ſorry we are to pronounce the ſentence of improbability on many families who are ſo far reduced, according to human apprehenſion, ever to recover the ſhock, for at the moſt moderate calculation the general loſs ſuſtained, cannot poſſibly be computed at leſs than 500,000 l. However incredible, it is poſſible, ſuch a ſum may appear to ſome of our readers for ſo ſmall an iſland, if they reſt a moment on its value, they will not be ſurpriſed. Nothing crowds in upon us from this perilous day, but the ſame tragical ſcene from our ſiſter iſlands: St. Euſtatia, in human exiſtence is, as it were, no more, many houſes and families taken from the ſummit and have not been heard of, and what was not effected by the violence of one element above was completely ſo by the other below, by the cruel violence of the bellowing waves, which particulars we have not learned. At Dominica, by Captain Yard, we have an account of the loſs of eighteen veſſels of different burdens at Roſeau, and ſix at Prince Rupert's Bay, no farther particulars relative to that iſland, we have yet got.

With regard to the damage our ſhipping has ſuſtained, that will fully appear from what follows.

Liſt of Veſſels loſt in the Gale of Wind on Friday, the 28th of Auguſt, and the ſucceeding Hurricane.

Veſſels Names.	*Commanders.*	*Where belonging to.*	*Cargo aboard.*	*What ſaved.*	*Where loſt.*	*Owners.*
Sloop Pompey	Captain Yarr	St. Martin's	Ballaſt	Nothing	Frigate Bay	Governor Heyleger
Ditto Watſon	Jeremiah Hood	Baſſeterre, St. Kitts	Ditto	Hull aſhore	Baſſeterre	John Satterthwaite
Scooner ———	Capt. Smitten	Nevis	Ditto	Nothing	Pym's Landing	Daniel Roſs
Sloop Juno	Liddle	Sandy-Point	Ditto	Ditto	Salt Ponds	John Corlet
Ditto Fanny	Reap	Nevis	Ditto	Pt. of the hull	Ditto	Lawrence & Reap
Sc. Mary & Eliz.	Wright	Sandy-Point	Ditto	Nothing	Sandy-Point	Woodburne & Garnet
Sloop ———	Britnell	New-London	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto John	Hill	Sancta Croix	Horſes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Capt. Campbell
Three Hulks	Edward Gill	Salt Ponds	Ballaſt	Ditto	Salt Ponds	Clifton, Corlet & Gill

VESSELS loſt in the Hurricane on Monday, the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1772.

Note, Thoſe Veſſels whoſe Names are in *Italics*, are ſuppoſed to have foundered at Sea.

Ship Farley	Capt. Cook	London	Dry goods	Lives only	Bloody-Point	Capt. Cook and others
Ship New-York	Craig	New-York	Some dry goods	Some goods	Baſſeterre	
Brigt. Apollo	Manning	Piſcataqua	Sugar	60 hhds.	Deep-Bay	
Ditto Iſidore	Byrne	Cork	Rum	200 hhds.	Ditto	John Blake
Snow Thiſtle	Hunter	Glaſgow	Sugar	Lives only	Limeh. Bay	Buchannan & Comp.
Sloop Blake	Browne	Antigua	Ditto	Ditto	Deep-Bay	Croſby & Comp.
Scooner Hazard	Butler	Baſſeterre, St. Kitts	Various freights	Ditto	Hart's Bay	William Priddie
Ditto Deep Bay	Beach	Deep-Bay, Ditto	Ballaſt	Ditto	Sandy-Point	Oſborne & Manning
Ditto Chatham	Maurihaw	Sandy-Point, Ditto	Rum	Ditto	Ditto	Lumley Woodyear
Sloop John & Eliz.	Saunders	New-York	Ballaſt	1 hogſhead	Hart's Bay	John Watkins
Brigt. Tryon	Marnan	Cape-Fear	Ditto	1 Negro	Foundered	Mr. Quince
Ditto *Mercury*	Seaton	Briſtol	300 hhds. ſugar	Loſt	At ſea	Mr. Span
Scooner *Relief*	Moore	Sancta Croix	Ballaſt	Ditto	Ditto	Capt. Moore
Ditto *Margaret*	Bachop	South-Carolina	Rum	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas Buckle
Ditto *Mercury*	Morgan	Baſſeterre, St. Kitts	Ballaſt	Ditto	Ditto	Henderſon & Murray
Sloop *Experiment*	Howard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	William Neale
Ship ———		London	500 hhds. ſugar	Ditto	Nevis	
Brigt. Fortune	Potts	Baſſeterre, St. Kitts	Mules & timber	Part ſaved	Ditto	John Corlet, &c.
Sloop Jenny	Smitten	Nevis	Ballaſt	Loſt	Ditto	Capt. Smitten
Ditto Iriſh Gimblet	Caterling	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mr. Bowrin
Sc. Two Williams	Lightborn	Sandy-Point	Ditto	Ditto	Antigua	Mr. Somarſall.

CHRISTIANSTAED (*St. Croix*) *Sept.* 9.

On the 31ſt of Auguſt came on the moſt dreadful hurricane known here in the memory of man. The unborn child muſt feel its effects. A true deſcription of it, if a true one could be given, would ſeem rather poetical than hiſtorical, fictitious than real, it equalled in violence the memorable gale, that ſhook Antigua on the 8th of September 1758. I can vouch for the fury of either, for I have felt both: Like that, it began about night-fall, and blew like the roaring of great guns, for about ſix hours ſave half an hour's intermiſſion. All our ſhipping were drove on ſhore, many of the buildings in the town and country, ſhattered to pieces; the whole frame of nature ſeemed unhinged and to hang tottering to its fall; the enraged elements portended death and deſtruction to animals and vegetables, terrifying even the juſt, for who could ſtand undiſturbed amidſt the ruins of a falling world? The loud roaring of the billows, daſhing againſt our reef, the frequent flaſhes of lightening and balls of fire diſcharged from the artillery of the ſky, brighter and faſter that the nightly batteries before a beſeaguer'd town, might give ſome idea of the day of judgment, when the laſt loud trumpet's dreadful ſound, ſhall rouſe the nations under ground. Many periſhed in the ſeas, many on ſhore, and others ſurvived to ſee themſelves ruined in a night. The face of this once beautiful iſland is now ſo calamitous and diſfigured, as would beggar all deſcription, was I to glean all the language of the Tower of Babylon for words. A few ſuch events would ruin us in temporals, but help us in ſpirituals, and make us fit for the kingdom of Heaven; for the Turk, the Jew, the Atheiſt, the Proteſtant and Papiſt would join in unanimous prayer to appeaſe the Lord of hurricanes!

Yeſterday arrived here the ſcooner Hopewell, Capt. William Lynn, from St. Euſtatius, who parted his cable about nine o'clock on Monday morning laſt, twenty-five ſail of veſſels put out at the ſame time, the wind continued blowing exceſſive hard, from the North 'till about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and about twelve the wind ſhifted to the Eaſt until one, then came

Ancrums *and* Chiffelle,

Have just received, by the Ship AMELIA, *Capt.* LE MAISTRE, *from* LIVERPOOLE,

A LARGE ASSORIMENT OF *Manchester* MANUFACTURES,

CONSISTING chiefly of Checks of all Sorts and Prices; Cotton Hollands; Linen Handkerchiefs; Bed-Bunts, and Bed-Ticking; Cotton Counterpanes; *Marseilles* Quilting, Ell-wide; flowered and corded Dimities; Fustians, Thickfets, and Broadfets; Baragons; Velvets; Velverees; and Velverets of all Colours; scarlet, green, and crimson Hair-Shags; Worsted Ditto; Silk Burdets, Lorettoes, and Brunswicks; Mens and Boys Felt and Castor Hats, *&c. &c.*

These Goods being bought considerably under the *London* Prices, will be sold proportionably CHEAPER, particularly to WHOLESALE DEALERS.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Removed from CHURCH-STREET, *to the Store in* BROAD-STREET, *lately occupied by Messrs. ATKINSON & STYKES, two Doors from the* EXCHANGE,

HAS TO DISPOSE OF,

Very cheap for CASH, or on SHORT CREDIT,

A neat Assortment of Goods,

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, *viz.*

PAVILION GAUZES;—Silk Gauzes;—plain, striped, and flowered Lawns;—common and quilted Counterpanes;—quilted Petticoats, with Borders; bordered Dimities, Half-ell and Yard-wide Dimities;—a Variety of Jeans and Fustians;—Checks from 10 Nail to 6-4 wide; Cotton Hollands; Felt and Beaver Hats; Hosiery;—Sadlery; Osnaburgs and Irish Linens; six-quarters Book Muslin, Damask and Diaper Table-Cloths; Long Laws, printed Linens and Cottons, printed Handkerchiefs, a suit of Bed Curtains:—A great Variety of set Stone, plain, and open work Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles, Hair Pins, Ear-Rings, Garnet Hoop Rings, Stone Rings set in Gold, Gold and common Lockets, Necklaces, Pocket-Books, Quadrille Pools with Fish and Mats, Silver Shoe and Knee-Buckles, Gold, Silver and gilt Seals, Garnet Breast-Buckles set in Gold, Stone Sleeve Buttons set in Silver, plated Shoe, Knee, and Stock-Buckles, plated Spurs, plated Bits and Stirrups, Dutch and Temple Spectacles, Mock Garnets, white and yellow Metal Buckles, Pinchbeck Buckles, Chamber Bellows, Brass Locks, Brass and black Padlocks, double-bolted Ditto, Watch Keys, Brass Castors, Desk Furniture, Silver and Brass Thimbles, Brass and plated Candlesticks, Brass Snuffers with Stands, Bottle Stands, Powder Flasks, with different Charges, Tea Urns, and Coffee-Pots, Indian Corn and Coffee-Mills, Sad-irons, Japanned Tea Trays, from six to thirty Inches, square and round, elegantly painted; a Variety of Table Knives and Forks, Barlow's Penknives, Cutteaux, Scissars, London Lancets, Horn and Ivory Combs, Carpenters, Coopers, and Shoe-makers Tools, marking Irons, Snaffle and Pelham Bits, Steel Yards, Locks of different Kinds, Chizzels, Gouges, Iron and Copper Tea-Kettles, Brass Desk Locks, Grid Irons, Chafing-Dishes, Frying-Pans, Bow Latches, Gimblets, Rice Hooks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Dripping-Pans, Copper Scales and Weights, Pins, Whitechapel and common Needles, in Quarter Hundreds, Brushes, Hooks and Hinges, black and gilt Trunks, Rice and reying Sieves, narrow, broad and grubbing Hoes, Saws, Steel Spades; with sundry other Articles, bought from the Manufacturers with Cash.

Those who apply to him, may rely upon being supplied on moderate Terms.

N B. A CONSIGNMENT of printed LINENS and COTTONS, to be sold at EIGHT for ONE, for which a Bill of Exchange will be taken in Payment.

Madera and *Vidonia* WINE.

THE former of the *York*, *London*, and *London* PARTICULAR Qualities—and the latter equal in Goodness to any imported into this Province, to be sold in Pipes, Half and Quarter Pipes, by

Robert, John, & J. Smyth.

WANTED to HIRE,

A PEW in St. PHILIP'S Church.

Enquire at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the *Exchange*.

The SUBSCRIBER,

BEING frequently solicited to teach DRAWING, proposes, the Evenings of the ensuing Winter, to instruct in the Art of DRAWING ARCHITECTURE, provided he can get a *select Number* to subscribe, on or before the *First* of *November*.——His Proposals may be known, by applying to him in *Harleston*.

WILLIAM R. NAYLOR.

Who has to dispose of, some neat white and Vein Marble CHIMNEY-PIECES, and CARPENTERS TOOLS.

MARIA MARTIN,

Hair-Dresser, Milliner, and Mantua-Maker,

From FRANCE, *but lately arrived here from* LONDON,

IS removed from *Broad street*, into one of the new built Houses near the OLD CHURCH, where she continues to carry on the above Arts, and is ready, at any Time, to wait on Ladies that may be pleased to favour her with their Commands.

N. B. She is in Want of Two creditable GIRLS, as Apprentices, with whom her utmost Endeavours will be used to instruct them in the above Businesses.

WE the Subscribers, living on *Charles-Town* Neck, having been much injured by the great Number of NEGROES who are continually passing and repassing, selling Vegetables, &c. without Tickets, so that we cannot distinguish the Run-Aways or others that rob us,

Do give this public Notice,

That we have determined forthwith to put a Stop to this pilfering Trade, by seizing whatever we shall find in the Possession of any Slaves, not having Tickets, specifying the particular Articles they are entrusted with, and by executing the other Powers wherewith we are invested by the NEGRO-ACT.

JOHN-CREW ROBINSON.
JOHN DONAVAN.
CHARLES STROTHER.
JOHN DOUGLAS.
MELCHIOR WERLY.

October 6, 1772.

Dancing & Fencing.

PIKE's ACADEMY,

FOR

DANCING and FENCING,

WAS opened this Day, at his new SUITE of ROOMS in CHURCH-STREET.

The USE of the SMALL SWORD taught every Morning from *Five* o'Clock to *Nine*.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen instructed in DANCING every THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

An EVENING SCHOOL for Gentlemen every Evening in the Week, from *Six* o'Clock to *Nine*.

Having four Afternoons in the Week at Liberty, he proposes to wait upon Ladies or Gentlemen at their own Houses, to instruct them in any Branch of DANCING they may chuse.

He takes this Opportunity of acquainting the Parents and Guardians of his Scholars, That his BALL will be on TUESDAY the *Eighth* of DECEMBER next—hopes they will send them as soon as possible, that he may be enabled to complete his Figures in a proper Manner.

Charles-Town, Sept. 17, 1772.

CARNE & POINSETT

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the MERMAID, *Captain* BALL, *from* LONDON, *and the last Ships from* BRISTOL,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRUGS, CHYMICAL and GALENICAL,

AND

FAMILY MEDICINES;

MAHOGANY Medicine-Chests, with ground Stoppers and Specie Bottles; Glass Mortars and Pestles; *Bristol* Water, in Hampers; Marble Mortars and Pestles; Surgeons Capital and Pocket Instruments; Steel-spring Trusses; Pewter, and Ivory Syringes; white and brown Candy; Barley Sugar, Comfits and *Turky* Figs:—A complete Assortment of PICKLES and GARDEN SEEDS. All which they will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms, at their Shop in *Elliott-street*, facing *Bedon's* Alley.

N. B. Orders from the COUNTRY punctually and expeditiously complied with; and proper Allowances made to Practitioners.

*** Boxes of MEDICINES fitted up as usual.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND in *King-Street*,

With several Tenements thereon, fronting on the said Street, Forty-five Feet in Length, and One Hundred and Thirty-five in Depth.

One NEGRO WENCH,

About Eighteen Years of Age, being a complete House-Wench, and Seamstress.——For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber.

Who is in WANT of

MONEY AT INTEREST,

In different Sums, from Five Hundred Pounds Currency, to Fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling, upon the best Security, and at no Expence to the Lender. JACOB VALK.

THE Creditors of the Estate of GEORGE CARPENTER, deceased, are requested to send in an Account of their Demands, properly attested, to the Subscriber; who being impowered, proposes to make a Dividend as soon as the Claims on the said Estate can be ascertained, and which he desires may be done by the 15th of *November* next, or such Creditors as omit to send in their Accounts as aforesaid, must expect to be excluded any Share of the Dividend.—Those still indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

ALSO,

THE Creditors of SAMUEL WISE, who have hitherto been remiss in sending their Accounts to the Subscriber (as desired by former Advertisements) ARE ONCE MORE requested to do the same, in order to have a Settlement—which the Subscriber intends shall be done immediately after that of the Estate of GEORGE CARPENTER is completed (Mr. WISE being Administrator thereto) or they will likewise be excluded any Share in the Dividend.

[6 w.] JACOB VALK.

GEORGE-TOWN, *October* 10, 1772.

THE Subscriber intending to depart for *England*, some Time in *December* next, hereby GIVES NOTICE, That he is in the mean Time, ready and willing, to answer or give Bail, to any Suit or Summons that may or can be issued against him, in Terms of an Act of the General Assembly, commonly called the *Attachment-Act*. JOHN STEWART.

To be SOLD,

A light genteel Post-Chariot,

With HARNESS, complete.

Enquire of GEORGE HEWET, COACH-MAKER, near the WHITE-MEETING.

To be LETT,

(And may be entered on Immediately)

A Convenient HOUSE,

With an Acre of GROUND for a GARDEN, about a Mile and an Half from Town.—Any Person inclinable to rent the same, may have it at Sixty Pounds a Year, by applying to WILLIAM LEE.

STRAYED *or* STOLEN,

Off CHARLES-TOWN Green, on TUESDAY last,

A Bay Roan HORSE,

About 13 Hands and an Half high, paces and trots; branded on the mounting Buttock Y, and has a grey Streak or Spot on each Side of the Neck, near the Mane.——Whoever delivers the said Horse to me, in *Charles-Town*, shall have FIVE POUNDS Currency Reward, and all reasonable Charges.

October 2, 1772. GEORGE FLAGG.

LANDS for SALE.

To be SOLD by Auction,

At the Subscriber's Plantation, near GODFREY'S SAVANNAH, *on* FRIDAY *the* 20th *Day of* NOVEMBER *next*,

The said PLANTATION,

With sundry useful Articles in the Planting Business. This Place is so generally known, as to render a Description of it here unnecessary.

ALSO,

A PLANTATION

On the Western Branch of Saltketcher, *in* Prince William's *Parish*,

CONTAINING One Thousand Acres, near Five Hundred of which is exceeding fine Swamp, esteemed equal to any Land in those Parts for the Culture of Rice, as it may (at a very small Expence) be made secure from being drowned by Freshes, and be flowed occasionally in the driest Seasons.—Upwards of One Hundred Acres of the Swamp is cleared, and a good Parcel of High-Land. The Plat of the last mentioned Tract may be seen by applying to JAMES DONNOM, Esq; on the *Saltketchers*; or in *Charles-Town*, to

JOHN HUNT.

To be SOLD,

On WDENDSDAY *the* 4th *of* November *next*,

If a fair Day, if not, on the first fair Day after, at the Plantation of the late DANIEL McGREGOR, *deceased, at* St. James's, Santee,

ALL the real and personal Estate of the said Deceased, consisting of *THIRTY-FIVE* valuable SLAVES;—two of which are extraordinary Boatmen, several Sawyers, House-Wenches, Field Slaves, and handy Boys and Girls;—a SCOONER, Burthen about 80 Barrels of Rice, with all her Apurtenances;—several Yoke of fine working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Horses, Hogs, Plantation Tools, &c.

The Conditions of the Sale are, all Sums of *Twenty Pounds*, and under, to be CASH; for all above, twelve Months Credit, with Interest and Security:—The Property not to be altered till the Conditions are complied with.

All Persons having any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to make their Demands known;—and all Persons any ways indebted thereto, are requested to make Payment by the above Day, as there is an absolute Necessity to settle and close the Concerns of the said Estate to that Time.

RICHARD WITHERS,
JONAH COLLINS,
JOHN BARNETT,
} *Executors.*

To be Sold by private Contract,

A Plantation or Tract of Land,

Near *George Town*, on *Waccamaw-River*;

Containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres of as good Tide-Land as any in the Province; of which Seventy Acres are under a good Bank, with One Hundred and Fifty Acres of High-Land, Part of it very good for Corn and Indico. There is a good Dwelling-House, and several convenient Out-Houses, with a good Plank Barn, and a Machine that works with six Pestles; a small Stock of Cattle and Hogs, and a few Machine Horses, that will be sold with the Plantation, if wanted by the Purchaser.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with JOHN COGDELL, in *Charles-Town*; or CHARLES COGDELL, on the Premises.——The Plantation shall be delivered up in Time to be planted the next Season.

To be SOLD at Vendue,

At the Exchange in SAVANNAH, *in* GEORGIA, *on* TUESDAY *the* 17th *of* November, *at* 10 *o'Clock in the Morning*,

A valuable Tract of LAND,

Containing eight Hundred Acres, situate one Mile and an Half on the Eastern Road from *Savannah*, adjoining to Governor *Wright's* Plantation:—This Tract is fit for Corn, Rice, and Indico, and has great Quantities of the best Timber growing on it, such as Cypress, Tupelo, Ash, white and red Oak, Hickory and Beach; it is also valuable on Account of the Sale of Fire-Wood, as there is a constant Demand of that Article, it being near to *Savannah*.

Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, may treat with the Subscriber,—in whose Hands the Plats and Grants may be seen.——The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale. WILLIAM EWEN, *Vendue-Master*.

To be SOLD, at Auction,

THE Subscriber being desirous of selling his LANDS in *Prince William's* Parish, will dispose of, on reasonable Terms, the following Tracts, viz.

One TRACT on Whippie's Swamp, containing Six Hundred Acres, about fifteen Miles from a Landing.

One TRACT on Saltketcher River, containing 300 Acres; Two Hundred of which is good Rice Land.

The TRACT whereon he lives, containing Five Hundred and Twelve Acres, joining Lands late Mrs. Wilkins's, now Thomas Bee, Esqr's. with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, and every other Building necessary for a well-settled Plantation, and has a Reservoir of Water sufficient to flow five hundred Acres of Rice Land.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with me, at the above Plantation, where a Person will attend to shew the Lands to any one inclining to become a Purchaser.

t. f. WILLIAM DAVIS.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

And may be taken into Possession after the 1st *Day of* Dec. *next*;

That valuable PLANTATION,

Late the Property of Colonel GEORGE PAWLEY, junior, on *Waccamaw*, situated on the Sea-Shore; containing Four Hundred and Seventy Acres, One Hundred and Fifty of which is as choice Indico Land as any in this Province; and about Fifty Acres suitable for Rice: The Remainder of the Tract is well supplied with a Variety of good Timber, very convenient to the Plantation. Upon the Place are a good Two-story Dwelling-House, and other necessary Out-Buildings, together with a large Garden, Orchard, &c.——Likewise, Two new Sets of Indico-Vats, and Timber prepared on the Place sufficient to erect a Pump-Machine, and another Set of Vats.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply in *Charles-Town*, to Mr. HUGH SWINTON, or in my Absence, to Col. PAWLEY, at present on said Plantation.

DALZIEL HUNTER.

A *South-Carolina* GAZETTE Extraordinary.

[Numb. 1922.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1772.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by *T. POWELL* & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Commons House of Assembly Oct. 30, 1772.

ORDERED,

THAT the REPORT of the COMMITTEE on GRIEVANCES, as agreed to by the House this Day, be printed and made public.

By Order of the House,
THOMAS FARR, jun. *Clerk.*

The COMMITTEE on GRIEVANCES

REPORT,

THAT they have considered the several Matters referred to them the 22d and 24th Instant by the House; and though the Committee are of Opinion, that the Governor's calling the Assembly to *Beaufort*, keeping them there three Days, without permitting them to do any Business, and proroguing them on the very Day, that by Law, was the last that the General Assembly could be discontinued, were such Measures as call for the utmost Resentment of this House, and would well justify their coming immediately to a Resolution to do no Business with His Excellency, until he had given them Satisfaction in the Premises—Yet, as the People have been long deprived of the Benefit of Representation, and His Majesty's Service, and the Interest of the Colony, require the immediate Sitting and proceeding of the General Assembly on the arduous Affairs of our Country: The Committee therefore recommend, That the House do not carry Matters to that Extremity—but that they enter into the following RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That as this House did not exist when His Excellency formed his Plan of calling the General Assembly to *Beaufort*, His Excellency's Proceeding seems to be founded upon his Ill-Will to the Body of the Freemen of this Province; inasmuch as he thereby shewed his Purpose of injuring and affronting whomsoever the Freeholders of the Colony should chuse to represent them.

Resolved, That His Excellency's calling the General Assembly to *Beaufort*, a Place very distant from *Charles-Town*, where such Assemblies have always been held (except when malignant and contagious Disorder raged therein) where all the Public Offices and Records are kept, at a Time highly dangerous to the Health, and inconvenient to the private Affairs of the Members, was a most unprecedented Oppression, and an unwarrantable Abuse of a Royal Prerogative, which hath never been questioned by the People of this Colony.

Resolved, That the Governor's keeping at *Beaufort*, the fullest House that ever met at the Beginning of any Session, three Days, before he would receive them with their Speaker, and then immediately proroguing them, was adding Insult to Injury, and plainly manifested his Contempt of the People's Representatives.

Resolved, That His Excellency's proroguing the General Assembly, without suffering them to sit one Moment as a Legislative Body, was, at least, an Evasion, if not a direct Violation of the Election Law, which enacts, That the Sitting and Holding of General Assemblies shall not be discontinued, or intermitted, above Six Months, that Time being entirely expired, when His Excellency prorogued the House.

Your Committee recommend, That the Agent be ordered to make the strongest Representations to His Majesty, of the arbitrary and oppressive Proceedings of the Governor, and to use his utmost Endeavours to procure the Removal of His Excellency from this Government, or such other Marks of His Majesty's Royal Displeasure, as may prevent Governors for the future from thus oppressing the People, by abusing those Prerogatives which were intended for their Benefit.

And, as His Excellency's Speech at *Beaufort*, seems wholly calculated to throw the Blame of all the Inconveniences which the Public labour under, upon former Houses of Assembly, and his Charges having being sufficiently confuted by them, it is unnecessary to have their Conduct vindicated by this House.

CHARLES-TOWN, NOVEMBER 2.

Just as the Honourable Commons House of Assembly were concluding the Debate on the last Paragraph of the above Report, the Governor commanded their Attendance in the Council-Chamber; and being waited on as soon as they had finished, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly to Monday the 9th Instant.

ST. JOHN's (*in* ANTIGUA) *August* 29, 1772.

ON Thursday night last we had a most violent gale of wind here, accompanied with much rain: It began early in the evening, and as the night advanced the wind increased, blowing chiefly from the north-west, with little or no variation, until near two next morning, when it suddenly shifted to the south-west, and blew a most violent storm.—We have not heard of any considerable damage being done either to the houses or buildings in town or country; but the small vessels in the harbour suffered much, many sunk, others run on shore, and several were totally destroyed. The ship Tom, Peter Holmes, master, from Africa, with slaves on board, drove from her moorings, but luckily went on shore in a soft muddy part of the harbour, and (we hope) will be easily got off, with little or no damage; the sloop Hopewell, Captain Carlisle, from Philadelphia, is ashore near Otto's pasture, in a dangerous situation: Several ships and other vessels were fortunate enough to ride out the gale.—From the vehemence of the wind, and the points it blew from, we are under the most dreadful apprehensions of the consequences, that may have attended the vessels lying at the neighbouring islands to the southward and westward, their roads, bays and harbours, being in general so situated as to receive its utmost violence.

SEPTEMBER 2.

On Monday Morning last, about one o'clock, arose here, the most terrible hurricane of wind and rain that ever was known in the memory of the oldest man living. This dreadful tornado seemed destined by providence to complete what the storm on Thursday last only threatened us with. The wind and rain increased with the morning, and seemed to blow with greater vehemence between nine and ten in the forenoon. To attempt to raise by words an adequate idea of our distresses, were the height of presumption. Let it suffice those that are only unconcerned readers of our catastrophe, that the Almighty (no doubt of his own infinitely wise purpose) permitted a total convulsion of the four winds to strip us of what was left of the town of St. John on the memorable 17th of August, 1769.

I shall pass over, as unworthy of my reader's attention, a description of the destruction of obscure buildings, but of these a third were destroyed.

To observe some order in my attempt, I shall begin with the eastern part of the town. The house on Mrs. Knight's hill, purchased some years ago, and destined for a government-house, was carried totally off its site, and not a vestige left, by which means the wife of Mr. George White, merchant, was killed on the spot, by the falling of a beam: Mr. White had his collar-bone broke, so that his life is dispaired of. The wind found entrace into the Free-Mason's lodge, which is let to a company of Comedians, who had obtained his Excellency's permission to play here, and destroyed all their scenery, &c. so that it will take them up a fortnight before they can put it in *statu quo*, and open it. The shop of Obediah Todman, coppersmith, brazier, and plumber, lately destroyed by fire, is blown to the ground; all the turrets, and many houses in the same street, quite west to the wharves, are either blown down, or much damaged; many houses are carried into the harbour; above a third of St. John's is destroyed: The news from all parts of the country is truly deplorable; the house of the honourable Colonel Farley is entirely blown down, as also the buildings on the estate, called Biggen's, over against it. The dwelling-house of Nathaniel Humphreys, Esq; in Pope's-head division, is also destroyed.

We hear the dwelling house of John Mayer, Esq; of Belfast division, is levelled with the ground, and in his lady and children's flight to the house of Joseph Wickham, Esq; his infant daughter's leg was broke. We are told the King's hospital, at English-Harbour, was blown to the ground, whereby ten patients and their nurse perished: The town hospital of St. John is blown to the ground, whereby one patient, a blind man, lost his life, and others much bruised, but we do not hear of any other being lost. One Dr. Montgomery, we hear, lost his life, being knocked on the head by a beam of the house, as he was attempting his escape, as also one Mr. Philpot, who is said to be a manager on Gunthorpe's estate, was panic struck, and died of the fright. In short, the time would fail me to tell of private sufferings of people drove from their habitations, with ladies and their infants in their arms, going from door to door seeking shelter, but none to take them in.

This dreadful storm continued, without abating any thing of its fury, 'till near sun-down on Monday evening, all which time people in general were securing their doors and windows, still expecting a return of the hurricane. The dwelling house of Alexander Willock, on his estate, called the Folly, is blown to the ground; take the whole island in gross, not one house in ten is said to be standing, but all are materially damaged; our canes that were in plants are torn up by the roots, so that God only knows what our miseries will terminate in. The miseries of this island, by the permission of Providence, by fire, drought and tempest, are past all description. His Majesty's barracks here are greatly damaged, his Excellency General Payne's loss at Clarke's-Hill, it is said, will amount to near 1500 l. sterling. When this Gazette went to press, we had not learnt one third of the damage done by this lamentable storm. We are just informed, that the house and works of Christopher Hodges, Esq; in Pope's-head division, are entirely destroyed, and most of the mules and cattle killed. The seat of the honourable William Warner, Esq; deceased, at Stony-Hill, now the residence of the honourable Thomas Warner, Esq; has suffered much damage.

SEPTEMBER 12.

From the Leeward we hear, that in Saba 18 houses were destroyed by the late hurricane, and that two ships (one a Guiney-man) are lost on the back of that island, and every person on board perished. Our accounts from St. Martin's are more favourable, very little damage having been done there.

We hear two vessels are hired, by the legislature, to go for North-America express, to purchase provisions for the benefit of this island.—The sloop Warner, for Philadelphia, and the schooner Duncombe, for Virginia.

SEPTEMBER 26.

The ship from Grenada, Capt. Tucker, late commander, that touched here in her way for London, and was supposed to be lost at Nevis, we hear is arrived at St. Thomas's, with the loss of her mast; and the ship Charming Polly (mentioned in our paper of the 5th instant) having put to sea in the late violent hurricane, arrived here yesterday under jury-masts. We hear that on Tuesday the 15th instant, in latitude 20, she had a very severe gale of wind, little inferior to the late hurricane here.

BASSETERRE (*St. Christopher's*) *Sept.* 1.

We inserted in our last the account of a hard gale of wind from S. W. with some accidents that attended the same, which to this island's inexpressible grief were no more than a prelude of our destruction; for on Monday last, at the dawn of day, our angry hemisphere predicted violence from the N. E. which, by degrees, broke forth upon us with such rage, not to be parrelled in memory by the oldest man living, in devastation on the sugar works and plantations in general, and in course nothing escaped its fury, the vessels of all denominations for safety put to sea, and by twelve at noon, we were in hopes that the gracious Providence had finished this fatal catastrope, but to our mortal sorrow we were very unfortunately disappointed, for about that time the wind shifted to S. W. and S. which brought on us such an incessant horrible scene of destruction 'till eight o'clock in the evening, that is beyond the power of man to relate: nothing less threatened us, as we feared, than a total annihilation of the island, and those vessels that in the morning went in search of safety and not foundered, returned and driven on shore, on several parts of the island; and scarce a house, sugar-mill, tree or plant in this town, Sandy-Point, Old Road or Island, but what was blown down, or very much damaged; the loss sustained by the planters, house-owners, and inhabitants, is inestimable; the loss of lives, as we hear, are considerable, only which particular names as have yet come to our knowledge are, Richard Mathews, Esq; Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, silversmith, and a great number dangerously wounded.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The horrible picture of this island's general distress, represented in our last day's prints, is greatly inferior to the original, and to enumerate and particularise on our ills in ever so manly pathetical a manner, would not change the opaque into a mirrour, but just the reverse; it must be many years fortunate experience, with much circumspection and prudence before it is possible we can retrieve our losses, and sorry we are to pronounce the sentence of improbability on many families who are so far reduced, according to human apprehension, ever to recover the shock, for at the most moderate calculation the general loss sustained, cannot possibly be computed at less than 500,000 l. However incredible, it is possible, such a sum may appear to some of our readers for so small an island, if they rest a moment on its value, they will not be surprised. Nothing crowds in upon us from this perilous day, but the same tragical scene from our sister islands: St. Eustatia, in human existence is, as it were, no more, many houses and families taken from the summit and have not been heard of, and what was not effected by the violence of one element above was completely so by the other below, by the cruel violence of the bellowing waves, which particulars we have not learned. At Dominica, by Captain Yard, we have an account of the loss of eighteen vessels of different burdens at Roseau, and six at Prince Rupert's Bay, no farther particulars relative to that island, we have yet got.

With regard to the damage our shipping has sustained, that will fully appear from what follows.

List of Vessels lost in the Gale of Wind on Friday, the 28th of August, and the succeeding Hurricane.

Vessels Names.	*Commanders.*	*Where belonging to.*	*Cargo aboard.*	*What saved.*	*Where lost.*	*Owners.*
Sloop Pompey	Captain Yarr	St. Martin's	Ballast	Nothing	Frigate Bay	Governor Heyleger
Ditto Watson	Jeremiah Hood	Basseterre, St. Kitts	Ditto	Hull ashore	Basseterre	John Satterthwaite
Scooner ———	Capt. Smitten	Nevis	Ditto	Nothing	Pym's Landing	Daniel Ross
Sloop Juno	Liddle	Sandy-Point	Ditto	Ditto	Salt Ponds	John Corlet
Ditto Fanny	Reap	Nevis	Ditto	Pt. of the hull	Ditto	Lawrence & Reap
Sc. Mary & Eliz.	Wright	Sandy-Point	Ditto	Nothing	Sandy-Point	Woodburne & Garnet
Sloop ———	Britnell	New-London	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto John	Hill	Sancta Croix	Horses, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Capt. Campbell
Three Hulks	Edward Gill	Salt Ponds	Ballast	Ditto	Salt Ponds	Clifton, Corlet & Gill

VESSELS lost in the Hurricane on Monday, the 31st of August, 1772.

Note, Those Vessels whose Names are in *Italics*, are supposed to have foundered at Sea.

Ship Farley	Capt. Cook	London	Dry goods	Lives only	Bloody-Point	Capt. Cook and others
Ship New-York	Craig	New-York	Some dry goods	Some goods	Basseterre	
Brigt. Apollo	Manning	Piscataqua	Sugar	60 hhds.	Deep-Bay	
Ditto Isidore	Byrne	Cork	Rum	200 hhds.	Ditto	John Blake
Snow Thistle	Hunter	Glasgow	Sugar	Lives only	Limeh. Bay	Buchannan & Comp.
Sloop Blake	Browne	Antigua	Ditto	Ditto	Deep-Bay	Crosby & Comp.
Scooner Hazard	Butler	Basseterre, St. Kitts	Various freights	Ditto	Hart's Bay	William Priddie
Ditto Deep Bay	Beach	Deep-Bay, Ditto	Ballast	Ditto	Sandy-Point	Osborne & Manning
Ditto Chatham	Maurishaw	Sandy-Point, Ditto	Rum	Ditto	Ditto	Lumley Woodyear
Sloop John & Eliz.	Saunders	New-York	Ballast	1 hogshead	Hart's Bay	John Watkins
Brigt. Tryon	Marnan	Cape-Fear	Ditto	1 Negro	Foundered	Mr. Quince
Ditto *Mercury*	Seaton	Bristol	100 hhds. sugar	Lost	At sea	Mr. Span
Scooner *Relief*	Moore	Sancta Croix	Ballast	Ditto	Ditto	Capt. Moore
Ditto *Margaret*	Bachop	South-Carolina	Rum	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas Buckle
Ditto *Mercury*	Morgan	Basseterre, St. Kitts	Ballast	Ditto	Ditto	Henderson & Murray
Sloop *Experiment*	Ploward	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	William Neale
Ship ———		London	500 hhds. sugar	Ditto	Nevis	
Brigt. Fortune	Potts	Basseterre, St. Kitts	Mules & timber	Part saved	Ditto	John Corlet, &c.
Sloop Jenny	Smitten	Nevis	Ballast	Lost	Ditto	Capt. Smitten
Ditto Irish Gimblet	Caterling	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mr. Bowrin
Sc. Two Williams	Lightborn	Sandy-Point	Ditto	Ditto	Antigua	Mr. Somarsall.

CHRISTIANSTAED (*St. Croix*) *Sept.* 9.

On the 31st of August came on the most dreadful hurricane known here in the memory of man. The unborn child must feel its effects. A true description of it, if a true one could be given, would seem rather poetical than historical, fictitious than real, it equalled in violence the memorable gale, that shook Antigua on the 8th of September 1758. I can vouch for the fury of either, for I have felt both: Like that, it began about night-fall, and blew like the roaring of great guns, for about six hours save half an hour's intermition. All our shipping were drove on shore, many of the buildings in the town and country, shattered to pieces; the whole frame of nature seemed unhinged and to hang tottering to its fall; the enraged elements portended death and destruction to animals and vegetables, terrifying even the just, for who could stand undisturbed amidst the ruins of a falling world? The loud roaring of the billows, dashing against our reef, the frequent flashes of lightening and balls of fire discharged from the artillery of the sky, brighter and faster that the mighty batteries before a beleagur'ed town, might give some idea of the day of judgment, when the last loud trumpet's dreadful sound, shall rouse the nations under ground. Many perished in the seas, many on shore, and others survived to see themselves ruined in a night. The face of this once beautiful island is now so calamitous and disfigured, as would beggar all description, was I to glean all the language of the Tower of Babylon for words. A few such events would ruin us in temporals, but help us in spirituals, and make us fit for the kingdom of Heaven; for the Turk, the Jew, the Atheist, the Protestant and Papist would join in unanimous prayer to appease the Lord of hurricanes!

Yesterday arrived here the scooner Hopewell, Capt. William Lynn, from St. Eustatius, who parted his cable about nine o'clock on Monday morning last, twenty-five sail of vessels put out at the same time, the wind continued blowing excessive hard, from the North 'till about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and about twelve the wind shifted to the East until one, then came

to the S. S. E. when it blew a moſt terrible gale, and ſo continued 'till about twelve o'clock at night, at which time it began to moderate, and on Wedneſday morning he ſaw four veſſels in a moſt diſtreſſed ſituation, three without maſts, and a large ſhip lying on her beam-ends, but was not able to ſpeak them, and yeſterday he ſaw a ſhip under jury-maſts go into St. Thomas.

This morning arrived here a large Dutch ſhip and an Engliſh ſloop, both under jury maſts.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 5.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatia, to his friend in New-York, dated September 5, 1772.

"I am ſorry by this opportunity to have occaſion to mention to you the unfortunate ſituation we are in at this iſland: On the 28th of laſt month, we had a violent gale of wind that drove all our ſhipping out of the Road, except a Spaniſh ſloop from Campeachy, and a ſchooner ready to ſail with a large quantity of fire-arms for Margarita. A ſloop belonging to Richard Quince, Eſq; of North-Carolina, which had juſt arrived, loaded with lumber, and a ſmall veſſel from Anguilla, were drove on ſhare, the veſſels loſt, but their cargoes and people ſaved. Two days after, when the gale was abated, moſt of the veſſels returned into port; but that gale was only a prelude of what was to follow, for on Monday the 31ſt, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the wind ſprung up at North, and gradually increaſed till about 11, when we judged it at its height; it then ſhifted all around the compaſs, and ſpread ſuch terror and deſtruction, as is not remembered by the oldeſt man now living amongſt us; it deſtroyed almoſt every thing that impeded its courſe, and raiſed ſo great a ſea in our Road, that a brig and a ſchooner, lately arrived from Porto Rico, deeply laden with mill timber and fuſtick, foundered at their anchors, and every perſon on board periſhed. Every other veſſel was driven out of the Road, ſome not having half ballaſt, which makes us imagine that it was impoſſible for them to withſtand the fury of the wind and ſea, and it is doubtful whether many, if not all of them have not periſhed. The damage we have received on ſhore is almoſt inconceiveable; thoſe who live upon the Hill have been the greateſt ſufferers, not one houſe that ſtood there but what was blown down almoſt inſtantly, or loſt its roof; almoſt every out-houſe and kitchen laid down to the ground, and ſome houſes taken up bodily by the force of the wind and removed 10 or 20 yards from where they formerly ſtood, and others carried into the ſea. The plantation houſes are all down, except one or two; the canes are all twiſted out of the ground by the roots, and rendered uſeleſs; nothing but deſtruction and deſolation wherever you caſt your eyes. Many poor widows with ſeven or eight, and ſome with ten children, having nothing now to ſhelter them from the inclement ſky; and to add to their diſtreſs, we are without any kind of proviſions except Iriſh Beef. Some few of the inhabitants, who by accident had five or ſix barrels of flour by them, immediately had it baked, in order to diſtribute it among the very poor, to keep their children from periſhing. Never was ſo much diſtreſs ſeen before in this place; the lamentable and hungry cry of naked children, running through the ſtreets, begging for ſuſtenance, was diſtreſſing to humanity! Our humane and good Governor, has purchaſed a parcel of beef to diſtribute among the poor who have nothing left to keep them from periſhing, and they are obliged to take ſanctuary in the Engliſh Church, which has not loſt above one quarter of its roof; that of the Dutch Church having blown into the ſea. Upon the Bay our ſufferings were ſmall, comparatively ſpeaking, with thoſe upon the Hill, not above ten or a dozen houſes were uncapt, or blown down; but in the night, upon the ceaſing of the wind, we had ſuch deluges of rain, that the water emptied itſelf from the Hill on the Bay, and brought down ſo much rubbiſh with it, that next morning we found all our ſtreets cheaked up with dirt, and many perſons were obliged, in order to get out of their houſes, to come through the upper ſtory windows. Thank God it happened in the day, otherwiſe many lives would have been loſt; as yet we have not heard of above ten or twelve people on ſhore, but we have ſeen many corps drove up by the ſea, ſuppoſed to belong to the veſſels that were loſt. Not leſs than 400 houſes are blown down on the Hill, or rendered untenantable, and many of the Proprietors are ſo poor, as not to be able to rebuild again. Our Secretary (Mr. de Graaf) is a very great ſufferer; all his dwelling and out-houſes are down, and he narrowly eſcaped with his life, after loſing all his furniture, and even his private papers: It is ſuppoſed his loſs cannot be leſs than ſixty thouſand pieces of eight, and that of the Iſland in general, to at leaſt one million of pieces of eight. Now judge you of our ſituation amidſt all this diſtreſs, to be without bread of any kind, no flour nor corn in the iſland, the Yams and Caſada deſtroyed, and what few barrels of bread was in the Iſland (about forty in all) ſold at twelve dollars, and was equally diſtributed among the inhabitants which ſerved as a temporary relief.

"One ——— ——— a huckſter, laſt week bought up 50 barrels of flour, and now takes the advantage of our diſtreſſes, and ſells a dog loaf no larger than a turkey egg; for which inhuman act, he is held in abhorrence by every feeling humane heart; and although he was offered 25 pieces per barrel, for a periſhing family, yet he refuſed to take it: This ſoon reached our good Governor's ears, who ſoon obliged Mr. ——— ——— to diſpoſe of his flour on reaſonable terms."

OCTOBER 10.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated September 3, 1772.

"The cataſtrophe of the partial deſtruction of this iſland is ſo recent in my memory, and ſo much miſery may be expected as the conſequence, that I cannot reſtrain the inclination I have of giving you an account of it.—On the 31ſt of Auguſt, at 10 o'clock in the morning, there were great ſigns of a tempeſt, the veſſels in the road, conſiſting of 14, were driven from their anchors by the wind at N. W. about 11 o'clock came on a hurricane and whirlwind, which laſted near three hours, in which time about a quarter part of the houſes on the Hill Town were raiſed from their foundations, and blown into the ſea; about the ſame quantity half deſtroyed; a third ſhaken ſo much that they will require to be rebuilt, and the remaining part much damaged, about 12 people killed outright with the falling of houſes, &c. and many others wounded.

"On the Bay, about a tenth part of the buildings cruſhed to pieces, almoſt all received ſome damage by the falling of houſes or parts of houſes from the hill, together with rocks, ſtones, and parts of the cliff. This was accompanied and followed with a torrent of rain which, with the rubbiſh that came with it, and the ſea riſing and paſſing its common bounds, made the bay a dangerous ſituation; had this weather broke out in the night, it is very likely ſome hundreds of lives would have been loſt. The oldeſt livers in this iſland have never ſeen ſuch weather here, and what adds to the diſtreſs is, that there is not one barrel of flour in the iſland for ſale, and what bread is, has been immediately diſtributed to the poor, the country proviſions all out, as yams, &c. and none expected till Chriſtmas; no veſſels to fetch foreign proviſions; five joes is aſked for a barrel of flour, by a man who has a few for his own uſe.

"Twenty-five pieces of eight have been rejected for a barrel of flour, ſixteen and a half pieces of eight are given for a barrel of bread; rice ſells at ſeven pieces of eight per nett hundred.——*Unleſs the hand of providence is in our favour a famine muſt enſue.*

"Of thoſe houſes that I have ſeen blown off their foundations, are Mr. Jan Deyndi's, ſon to the Governor, Daniel Hawley's, thoſe you may remember were on each ſide the Governor's, but wooden buildings, were cruſhed upon their foundations, the Secretary's dwelling houſe and public office (it is ſaid the records loſt and deſtroyed) Rooſevelt's, Ducker's, Stewart's, the Dutch Church, Jews Synagogue, Court-houſe, and moſt of the houſes in the fort, Henſhe's loft-houſe, Thomas Thomas's, the Free-maſons lodge-houſe, and about fifty others, in rubbiſh, as flat to the ground as if hauled down with fire-hooks. Vocaſon's loſs is computed at 20,000 pieces of eight. They could not ſo much as ſave their furniture. Life was the only jewel. During the whirlwind, all kinds of furniture were flying in the air like chaff.

A ſailor boy found a bag of joes, belonging to Vocaſon, in number 400, and returned it to the owner, who was ſo generous as to reward his honeſty with 100 that he counted out to him immediately.

"The plantations have ſuffered in proportion with the town. I was obliged to quit my houſe, and take ſhelter in the negro-houſe in the ſide of the cliff. A veſſel from St. Kitts gives an account of their ſuffering more at St. Kitts than we have. In Baſſeterre one houſe ſtanding, three in Sandy-Point, the veſſel came here to look for proviſions, not having one barrel of flour there. The people on our hill, in many houſes, were obliged to ſcuttle their floors, and thereby let down their families and people, that were periſhing for want of ſhelter, into their cellars, ſome of which were half full of water; this was your friend Creigh's ſituation, and that of his family; Cruck's ſugar houſe, which is three ſtories high, went off with one blaſt from its loweſt foundation, the Sugar-baker and another man in the upper loft, who had juſt done letting his family down to the cellar from that upper loft, by ſcuttles through the floors, cut through at that juncture, were ſaved, but can give no account of it; they were much bruiſed, and it is ſuppoſed the ſurf drove them aſhore.

"If you can imagine the ſituation of people in ſuch diſtreſs, you may know ſomething of thoſe deſpairing cries that are uttered at the apprehenſion of immediate death, by thoſe who think they are the ſubjects of almighty vengeance; ſome thought the elements were at ſtrife, and would ſoon bring on a diſſolution of nature, others cried out the laſt day is come, how ſhall we appear before our God, who is a conſuming fire? Let us, my friend, take advantage from the warning.

"Two York ſhips, J. Jauncey and —— Helme, left the road, the morning of the hurricane."

OCTOBER 12.

Captain Montgomery from Barbados ſays, That all the tranſports, with the troops from Boſton, were ſafe arrived at that place, and had ſailed for St. Vincents.

OCTOBER 14.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, September 11.

"I received your letter of Auguſt 2, two or three days after the moſt violent ſtorm I ever felt in Antigua; we had one on the 29th ult. which did but little damage; the other, on the 31ſt, began about two or three o'clock in the morning; had it happened in the night, half the inhabitants of this iſland might have been buried in the ruins of their dwelling-houſes, for very few had any ſuſpicion of a ſtorm, and had not, as is uſual, made any additional faſtenings to their windows and doors. So ſevere a gale of wind has not happened in the memory of any man now living, nor perhaps in a century paſt. Some very good new houſes, as well as old ones, were torn from their foundations, ſo injured, as not to be habitable, and ſcarcely any that have not ſuffered in ſome degree. The new buildings in the town have ſuffered leaſt. Of four of the ſhips of war in Engliſh Harbour, three were diſmaſted; the Admiral's ſhip had her fore-maſt cut away, and all were driven aſhore; many whites and blacks were killed; and horned cattle, horſes and mules, to a much greater number; all the craft in the iſland put on ſhore, and ſome loſt. Terrible havock is made amongſt our ſugar-works, and the crop for next year ſo hurt, that I believe its value will fall far ſhort of the damage done; but a probable eſtimate cannot be yet made of either. At St. Chriſtophers the ſame gale of wind has done as much, if not more extenſive miſchief; Nevis, St. Euſtatia, and Anguilla, have felt its effects, and probably Montſerrat, from whence we have yet received no intelligence, though boats have been ſent thither. The Southern Iſlands have felt it, but in a degree no way comparable to that, in which our Leeward Iſlands had it. One effect of this calamity will be a ſcarcity of proviſions through all the iſlands. We hear they have plenty of proviſions at Barbados and Grenada; thither a veſſel will be diſpatched this day or to-morrow. My overſeer at Green-Iſland, his wife and child, were killed by the fall of my houſe at that place. Nine people in the Hoſpital, at Engliſh-Harbour, were alſo killed, and many hurt. The whites and blacks, who periſhed in the harbour, we have no particular account of."

By letters from Barbados, dated the 1ſt, 3d and 4th of September, we are informed, that the weather has been more tempeſtuous there, than has been for ſeveral years paſt, though not ſo ſevere as in the neighbouring iſlands; ſeveral veſſels in Carliſle-Bay had parted their cables, and one drove on ſhore.

By Capt. Drew, from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that a veſſel arrrived there from Cape Nichola Mole, before he ſailed, the maſter of which informed, that they had a violent gale of wind on the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola, the 28th of Auguſt, which drove all the ſhipping on ſhore, but they were drove off again; and did a great deal of damage to the coffee plantations in that part of the iſland; that on the 31ſt, they had the hurricane at the Mole, in which all the veſſels were drove from their anchors, and they muſt inevitably have beat to pieces againſt the rocks, but the wind providentially ſhifted ſuddenly, and drove them on the oppoſite ſhore, being a ſandy beach, from whence they were all got off, without much damage, except a brig, belonging to Virginia, which remained aſhore when he ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 7.

Extract of a Letter from St. Croix, September 2, 1772.

"This ſerves to give a faint deſcription of the dreadful Hurricane which happened here on Monday the 31ſt ult. It came on to blow about four o'clock in the afternoon from N. N. W. to N. W. and continued at that point till ten o'clock at night, with ſuch violence, that all the veſſels, conſiſting of about 42 ſail, which lay in the harbour were drove on ſhore, many of them now lie high and dry, but cannot as yet ſay whether they have received any conſiderable damage, the greateſt difficulty will be to get the large ones off, as we have not the proper conveniences for that purpoſe; there was a lull for about half an hour after the firſt gale, when the wind ſhifted round to S. W. and blew with greater violence for about two hours, which threw down two thirds of the houſes in the town level with the ground, and every eſtate in the Iſland ſuffered conſiderably, in fact, almoſt all the dwelling-houſes, boiling-houſes, negro-houſes, &c. are blown down, numbers of lives are loſt, and many who ſurvived have lived to ſee themſelves ruined in the night. It is impoſſible to paint the ſcene of horror and devaſtation that appears throughout the face of this once beautiful Iſle, nor can you form any idea of it. The lumber in the yards intirely waſhed out, many barrels of proviſions in the ſtores damaged and waſhed away by the ſeas and all the proviſions in the ground intirely deſtroyed; ſo that unleſs we are ſupplied with proviſions, I dread the conſequence, as a famine muſt enſue."

Extract of another Letter from St. Croix, September 2.

"A ſloop that arrived here yeſterday morning, contrary to all expectation, carries this to your continent; and was I capable to write, it ought to carry an account of the moſt frightful ſcene that ever happened in the Weſt-Indies.—Auguſt 31 it rained conſiderably; after ſun-ſet it began to blow hard; ſoon after we were convinced it was a Hurricane, which continued till nine; I thought it was almoſt impoſſible for nature to exert herſelf with more violence: But at 10 o'clock we found that the power of the Almighty is inexhauſtible; it continued with unſpeakable violence till half after 12 o'clock. Now, my dear Sir, give a free career to your imagination, or you will not be able to repreſent to yourſelf any thing equal to the inexpreſſible condition of this Iſland during the two ſtorms. I have, as yet, got but little news from the country, but enough to ſhock a heart that has any feeling: Baſſend is a heap of confuſion, though many houſes are ſtill ſtanding, yet every quarter and corner ſeems to be a lumber-yard, but it is in vain to expect a deſcription of the deſolation from our Church up to the Mountain, and from Gallows Bay to the Burying place, Water-gut-ſide is as bad. The heart of the town would take a ſheet of paper to deſcribe it; the Engliſh Church was levelled; Mr. Go dehidt's houſe likewiſe, that good family are to be pitied, for they have ſuffered inconceivably; Mr. Knoxe's Church is down; the Daniſh, Dutch, and Catholic Churches ſtand, but the latter loſt a little of one gable, ſome windows and doors: The cellars were uninhabitable towards the ſea, and the upper parts of almoſt every houſe was as bad, by the inconceivable pour of rain that continued during the whole ſtorm. Mr. and Mrs. Strich had like to have been drowned, in the ſtreet, as they were going to Mr. Vanwike's; almoſt all the offices are down; from Capt. Wood's to Harriet's there is an even plain, and from thence to Mr. de Vint's; Mr. Strich and Mr. Harriet's four houſes ſtand; Mr. M'Evoy's ſtore-houſes, in Harriet's yard, were near finiſhed, and the fineſt that were ever ſeen in this Iſland, but are now a heap of rubbiſh; his compting-houſe was damaged; all the veſſels, in the harbour, are, in a deplorable condition, upon the land, very few, if any, will ever be got off. The ſloop, that carries this to the Continent, came in yeſterday, and is ſent off by Government. This Iſland is actually made a free port. The rigging of ſome houſes are now their ground-floors; others have been carried ſeveral yards, with the inhabitants, and ſtill remain in their natural ſituation, on other ſpots of ground, and ſome in the middle of the ſtreets; others moved at one end ſeveral feet or yards. Belview houſe, works and mill are greatly damaged. Cane Garden is levelled, but the mill and works are ſafe. I don't know of a Negro-houſe ſtanding in the Iſland. Richmond has ſuffered greatly. Thomas Lilly has loſt all, except the body of a dwelling-houſe, but chiefly his compting-houſe, with all his valuable papers. Mr. Supple has not a ſtick but the mill; They made their way to Richmond, in the midſt of the ſecond gale, by creeping on their hands and feet. Mr. Francis Markoe has ſuffered in his works, and part of his houſe is ſtripped; his brother is in the ſame condition; they came off very well. Dr. Farrel's works are hurt, but his houſe ſtood firm: The family of Belview is there now; he is greatly damaged at Salt River. Mr. Moylan has not a ſtick ſtanding. Mr. Iſaac Markoe's houſe and works are levelled. Meſſrs. Robert Farrel, the Irwins, Brugar, Cohoon, &c. &c. are, I hear, in the ſame condition; all Mr. Tuite's places likewiſe. Many windmills are down, or greatly damaged. We cannot diſcover about 12 whites killed in Baſſend. Many negroes have been killed in town and country. The rain conſiſted chiefly of ſea-water, which makes the moſt part of the water in the brackiſh. All the north ſide is greatly damaged."

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, dated the 9th of Sept

"On the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt, a violent gale of w came on here in the morning from the North, which ſhifted different times between twelve and one o'clock, it abated in evening: There was 55 ſail of veſſels in the Road, which w all drove to ſea, and there is only five yet returned; we h two were caſt aſhore on Saba, and the crew of one entirely l The better half of the houſes on the Hill were blown down, all the out-buildings and Negro-houſes on the Iſland. Ma our friends have ſuffered much by the loſs of their houſes and every thing in them: Sundry white people are much brui and many Negroes lives loſt. The houſes on the Bay came much better than thoſe on the Hill, as there are but few bl down. Fortunately came in two days ago to our great re Capt. Jenkins, with proviſions, as we had not any here bef and the poor people were near ſtarving. We this day hear t ſome of the veſſels have got into Tortola, St. Thomas and Croix, diſmaſted; the gale there was equally hard, and all veſſels of each port on ſhore: It was very moderate Montſerrat.

"Another letter from St. Euſtatia ſays, nine tenths of t houſes on the Hill are blown down."

A letter from St. Croix, ſays the Governor has given h word and honour to the Burgher Council, that Sugars ſhou be ſhipped off duty free to the full amount of all cargoes lumber or proviſions brought here.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, October 5.

"Capt. Giſſen, arrived here from St. Martins, ſays, Th he lay at St. Lucia the 28th and 31ſt of Auguſt, in very fi weather, and nothing of the gale there. The third of Septemb paſſed by Prince-Ruperts Bay, Dominica, and ſaw three brig lying at anchor ſafe; but at Roſeau, 17 veſſels were loſt; Baſſeterre, Gaudaloup, ſaw five ſail aſhore; a ſchooner fro Virginia with corn was arrived at St. Euſtatia, ſelling at ten bit per buſhel; three veſſels were loſt at St. Martins, belonging the Eaſtward, ſails and rigging ſaved; two other brigs got in Simpſon's Bay, and one of them purchaſed the maſts, ſails a rigging, to refit his veſſel for 130 half Joes."

In the abovementioned hurricane in the Weſt-Indies, a gre number of Dutch and Daniſh veſſels are aſhore at St. Euſtat and St. Croix, as alſo many Engliſh, among which are th following, At Baſs End, St. Croix; ſhip Fame, White, of th port, who having ſtarted his anchors made faſt to ſome larg trees, which were torn up by the roots and dragged acroſs th harbour, where the ſhip is aſhore, but it is thought will be ge off; the brig Morning Star, Capt. Callender, of this port, i two feet water; the ſloop ———, Capt. John Hodge, o New-York, loſt her bowſprit, ſtove in her larboard bow, but i like to get off; the ſchooner Hannah, Benjamin Hammit, of and for Boſton, full loaded, drove upon the wharf, but like to get off, after unloading her cargo; ſloop Polly, Capt. Higby; ſloop Peggy, Capt. Goodwine, loſt her bowſprit, and ſloop ———, Capt. Wells, all of New-London, are aſhore, but it is thought will be got off; a ſchooner, Capt. Robinſon, belonging to St. Euſtatia, entirely loſt; a ſloop, Capt. Tatem, belonging to Ditto, was drove aſhore and had his maſt twiſted off, about one-third up.

At the weſt end, two Dutch ſhips, beſides a ſloop, that arrived the day before the gale from New-England, and a ſloop, Capt. Howell, of Boſton, are entirely loſt.

After the gale put into St. Croix a Dutch ſhip, which had been blown out of Statia, with the loſs of all her ſpars, except the foremaſt; the ſchooner Suſannah, Captain Carman, of this port, who was forced out of Montſerrat, and had loſt her maſts; and a brig, belonging to this port, which had loſt both maſts, ſuppoſed to be the Herring, Captain Richards.

Captain Robinſon, in a Bermudian ſloop, having but juſt eſcaped from eight months impriſonment by the Spaniards at Porto Rico, was drove three or four hundred yards into the woods, where ſhe lay ſome time on her ſtarboard ſide, 'till by the violence of the wind ſhe was fairly hove over on to her larboard ſide.

OCTOBER 17.

By letters from Barbados, dated the 1ſt, 3d, and 4th of September, we are informed, that the weather has been more tempeſtuous there, than has been for ſeveral years paſt, though not ſo ſevere as at the neighbouring iſlands; ſeveral veſſels in Carliſle Bay had parted their cables, and one drove on ſhore.